THE GREAT REUNION.

The Gathering of Confederate Veteraps at Houston, Texas.

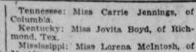
TILLY 100,000 VISITORS EXPECTED

Prominent Generals to Be Present-The Militia of the State and Fedeval Troops Will Also Camp There. Decorations-Committees.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) HOUSTON, TEX., May 17 .- The ex-Confederates meet in annual reunion here next week, and all Texas will hono the veterans who are to crowd the street of the busy Lone Star State metropolis. Never in the history of the South have the preparations for a great Confederate rounion been mapped out on so magn.ficent a scale. The new and the old South will be here, the young and the aged, its beauty and its chivairy, for Houston wil have in its midst the greatest gathering

gether in recent years. Judging by the attendance at Birmingham, the committee sent there by the eple of Housion made the estimate

of southern men and women brought to-



Florida: Miss Clara Chipley, of Pensa

cola.

Besides the sponsor and maids of honor to represent each of the Southern States, each organized camp of Confederate Veterans and each of the volunteer military companies participating in the encampment will have its sponsor, attended by a retinue of maids of honor. The number of maids of honor selected by each sponsor ranges from five to twenty, hence it can be easily calculated that there will he at least 1,000 young ladies present in be at least 1,000 young ladies present in quasi-official capacity, who will expect, and will doubtless receive more than or-

inary attention. These young ladies, while the special guests of the various organizations they represent, will be given official receptions each day of the reunion at Armory Hall. There will be a half dozen public functions each evening in the way of balls, parties, hops, germans, and receptions, provided for the diversion and entertainment of this galaxy of feminine loveliness, besides a number of private receptions, and with it all it is hoped that the fair sponsors and their maids will be given a round of pleasure they will not soon forget.

The tents the men who wore the gray that at least 20,000 visitors might be ex-1 of as pretty a landscape as was ever



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.

n officially as the United Confed-Veterans, organised June 10, 1883, in

OFFICERS ALL NOTED MEN. Its officers are all famous in the annals of the war, leading off with Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, who is the general commanding. The remainder of the officers are as follows: Lieuten



MISS WINNIE DAVIS. neral, William H. Jackson, Tenness-e utenant-General, Trans-Mississippi De tment, W. L. Cabell, Dalias, Tex-Lieutenant-General, Trans-Mississippi De-partment, W. L. Cabell, Dalias, Tex.; Lieutenant-General, Army of Northern Virginia, Flitchugh Lee, Virginia, Lieu-lenant-General, Army of Tenneasee, Ste-phen D. Lee, Starkeville, Tenn.; Ad-jutant-General and Chief-of-Staff, Major-General George Moorman, New Orleans, La.; Quartermaster-General, Major-Gene-tal J. F. Shipp, Chattanooga, Tenn.; In-pretor-General, Major-General, Robert F. Hoke, North Carolina; Judge Advocate-Senerals, Major-General Matthew C. Rut-ler, South Carolina, and Major-General William B. Bate, Tennessee; Commissarylliam B. Bate, Tennessee; Commissary neral, Major-General Joseph Wheeler

cted here. The Executive Committee encircled by a mue race-course. The are studded with clumps of trees, and about these are the tents in which the veterans will recall the stirring incidents of the "sixties." The excampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard will be all y-five companies, including branches of the service, will into camp at the driving park, and these will be suplemented by the flying battery of United States artillery and the mounted band from the garrison of San Antonio, besides several of the regimental bands of the Volunteer Guard.

Frize drills have been arranged for the common of th

Prize drills have been arranged for these companies, and the conclusion of the encampment is to be marked by a great pyrotechnic display, for which the city has voted \$5,000.

IN THE NEW AUDITORIUM. The business meetings of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in the new auditorium. a great structure just completed and dedicated. It will seat nearly 10,000 people, and is perhaps the largest public hall in Texas. The special trains from all sections of

The special trains from all sections of the South are expected to reach here May 20th and May 21st. Each of these will bring in fully a thousand delagates, veterans, and guests. The Alabama train will contain some famous men, including Division-Commander General F. S. Ferguson; O. T. Delozier, the Alabama poet, and George De Whiting, the only survivor of the Alabama. The special Tennessee train starts from Nashville, and Governor Turney is expected to be among the visitors. General Fitz Lee heads the delegation which is to come from Virginia. The Atlanta veterans will bring the commander, General Gordon, on their amander, General Gordon, on their

The total number of camps now in the organization, all but a few of which will be represented; in Houston, is 582. This means a total in mbership of over 50,000. Among the famous camps which will come en masse to the reunion are Crockett Camp, of Crockett, Tex.; Camp Ward, of Pensacola, Fia.; Jeff, Lee Camp, of McAlester, I. T.; Camp Little, of Lafayette, Ga.; Hobbs Camp, of Athens, Ala.; Robert A. Smith Camp, of Jackson, Miss.; Le Roy Stafford Camp, of Shreveport, La.; Camp Kit Mott, of Holly Springs, Miss., and almost every camp in Texas.

The work of decorating the city is in charge of the ladies of Houston, with Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor as general chalrman. Hardly a residence in the city,

ing. The floral decorations will be magnificent in all the squares, and Houston will be truly in gala attire.

On May 30th the Confederate monument in Chicago will be unveiled, and many of those in sttendance at Houston will leave by special train as soon as the encampment closes.

Compte de Chambord as Pretender, (The London Standard.)

The late Cardinal Lavigerie, in a letter, expressed his belief that the grandson of Charles X., though he posed as a pretender all his life, never seriously intended

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch office.



. HE ENCAMPMENT GROUNDS.

Thomas R. Markham, New Orleans, La.

Among the distinguished visitors who will be present may be named Miss Winnie Davis, who will come as the Yuest of the R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Hayes, another daughter of Pressident Davis, who will be the guest of the R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Hayes, another daughter of Pressident Davis, who will be the guest of the R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Hayes, another daughter of Pressident Davis, who will be the guest of the Pallas camp; General Longstreet, Enersal Joe Wheeler, and General Washellas and the Hallas camp; General Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas; General Schofied, commanding the Department of Texas; General Schofied, commanding the Pressident at the Longstreet, Cantagorial Control Hotel Davis and her sister, Mrs. Hayes, will be entertained during the regions at the handsome home of Judge Masterson. They will be given a reception at the Copitol Hotel by Mrs. William M. Rice on Wednesday, May 22d, of next beek, from 19 to 12 o'clock in the foreboon.

BPONSORS OF THE CAMP.
Then, as in Eirmingham, the prettiest faughtiers of the South will act as shonders at the various State Department camp dedications; the daughters of Texas will be the bosts for the men and women from all over the Union, and they have arranged for receptions and balls on very evening during the continuance of the toxonpment.

The Rate sponsors as far as at present temed are:

Texas: Miss Elia Nelson, of Selma, Georgia: Miss Elia Nelson, of S

Miss Julia Ridley, of La-

A SPLENDID CRUISER

GETTING THE NEW YORK READS FOR THE KIEL FESTIVITIES.

Will Make a Grand Showing-Other Nations Will Have a More Extensive Display, But in Individual Merit We Will Hold Our Own.

(Written for the Dispatch.) For two weeks past there have been busy times in the Brooklyn navy-yard, for a most inportant piece of work has been going on. The great armored cruiser New York has been fitted out for the voyage across the Atlantic to Hamburg, where the pride of the American navy is to take part in the festivities attending the opening of the Kiel canal.

The work of getting a huge ship like the New York into festival shape is no small affair, and it is particularly mo mentous now, as navy-men generally rely upon the New York to uphold the new standard of the White Squadron in will occupy are pitched in one of the most picturesque spots about Houston, its famous driving park. Near the centre of the park is an artesian well with a daily capacity of 168,000 gallons. A grand-stand large enough to accommodate 7,000 or 8,000 people overlooks a forty-acre plat of as pretty a landscape as was ever view to impress the other nations with her maritime power. England will also have a great feet, as it never misses an opportunity of this kind to display its

opportunity of this kind to deplay to naval strength.

Officers of our navy have been some-what disgruntled because a large fleet of warships was not ordered to Kiel.

They claimed that our showing will be the laughing-stock of the European Powthe laughing-stock of the European Pow-ers, but now every one has settled down to make up in quality what is lacked in quantity. Besides the New York, the cruiser Columbia, Captain Sumner, will go to Southampton and join the San Fran-cisco and Marblehead, and then the fleet will go to Kiel under command of Admi-ral Kirkland.

ral Kirkland. Even counting the new warships no Even counting the new warships now in course of construction, the United States only ranks sixth among the naval powers of the world, but as a cruiser the New York is without a peer. She is sure to attract the attention of the naval experts who will be on hand at Kiel, and be subjected to all manner of severe criticism. For this reason "Fighting Bob" Evans, commander of the New York, and his 509 officers and men are determined to make the best showing possible.

When the orders were given by the when the best showing possible.

When the orders were given by the Secretary of the Navy on the list of the month for the New York to proceed to the navy-yard and prepare for the voyage.

It was estimated that the control of the co it was estimated that she would be in

time to sail to-morrow.

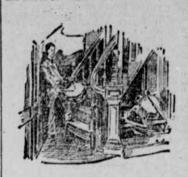
This would land her and the Columbia at Southampton on June 1st, and give the men a couple of weeks to put on the finishing touches, as the festivities do not begin at Hamburg until June 19th. CARRIES AN AMERICAN CREW.

One of the many curious things about the New York is the fact that 90 per cent, of her crew are Americans, and, as one of the officers put it, the other 10 per cent, want to be. They all take an acute interest in the showing of the ship, and have infused the ponderous monster from stem to stern with the fire and enthusiasm of keep retribution.

stem to stern with the lire and entities of keen patriotism.

While the worst of getting her in readiness was in progress a visit to the ship did not impress the visitor with any urgent need of getting her into shape. Everything seemed to be in the most mathematical kind of order. The brasswork stared one out of countenance with its glaring brightness, the huge guns looked sleek and ready for instant action, the thousand and one electrical

tected cruisers, whereas the New York is an armored cruiser, having a 5-inchbeit of side armor, two heavy 10-inch barbettes, and turrets 5 1-2 inches thick. In all the navies of the world the only ships that have any official records showing a speed exceeding that of the New York are Veinte-Cinco de Mayo and the Neuve de Julio, of the Argentine Republic, and the Piemonte, of the Italian may. The Italian is accredited with having made 22.3 knots in 1889, and the Argentine vestical representation of the Philadelphia Times that Mr. Lincoln would have proposed to pay the South \$400,600,000.



THE OFFICERS' STAIRWAY.

LUXURIES OF A MODERN HOTEL. LUXURIES OF A MODERN HOTEL.

There are other fittings of the New York which will excite wonder among the other ships at Kiel. For instance, there is a hat- and coat-room, where you can have those articles checked just the same as in a big hotel. Then there is a telephone, with a "central." There are thirty-fiving departments of the ship which the captain may wish to communicate with at any time. Thirty-five speaking-tubes would be rather awkward, and, besides, one department often wishes to tubes would be rather awkward, and, besides, one department often wishes to
consult with another. All that is necessary is to ring-up "central," and the desired connection is made, even if the
ship be laboring in a hurricane in the
broad Atlautic.

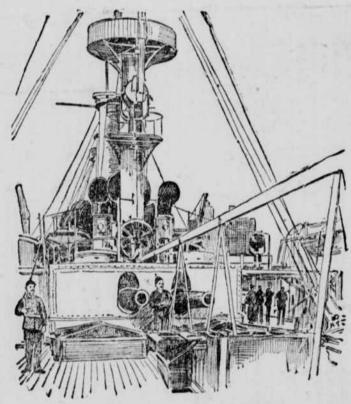
Two little boxes, resembling chickencoops more than anything else, just back
of the bridge, are called the "central
house," and they are wonderful places.
By the mere turning of a switch a man
may swing high, low, around, and about

By the mere turning of a switch a man may swing high, low, around, and about any one of these four enormous search-lights, each of 50,000-candle capacity, the largest ever put on any ship. By turning another little switch, the immense fog-horn will rip and roar for six seconds, and then the searchlight will flash for thicty seconds, and they will keep up this alternation continuously until the switch is thrown back. By a slight manipitation on a cloudy night the operator may signal, using the clouds as a reflector, thirty or forty miles away.

did not impress the visitor with any urgent need of getting her into shape. Everything seemed to be in the most mathematical kind of order. The brasswork stared one out of countenance with its glaring brightness, the huge guns looked sleek and ready for instant action, the thousand and one electrical contrivances had the polish of a Fifthavenue mansion, the decks were spoties, and even the huge machinery of the four leviathan engines, capable of sending her 8.1% toos of steel through the water at a 21-knot-an-hour gait, was as daintily cared for as the gems of a great jewelry establishment.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR ALL.

But for a fortnight work, and plenty of DANGER OF ACCIDENT MINIMIZED.



LOOKING AFT AT THE BIG GUNS.

Union-Other Facts. CHATHAM, VA., May 13, 1895.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In your issue of the 5th instant you

make reference to Mr. Watterson's statemen that Mr. Lincoln said to Mr.

Stephens in the Hampton Roads confer-

Stephens in the Hampton Roads conference: "I will write the word Union at the top (of a sheet of blank paper), and you may write what you plesse on the rest of it." This was reported by sensationalists at the time, but I thought it had long ago been conclusively shown to be incorrect. It evidently proceeded from the report of an interview between Count Sartigls, the French Minister, and Mr. James Lyons, in 1862, when the Count did make stech a proposition, on the alleged

LOOKING AFT AT THE BIG GUNS.

It, has been found for the 150 men of the ship, and another hundred from the forces of the navy-yard. When the New York was first moved into the yard her sides were made all snow-white with several coats of paint. Then the steel-work of her deck-fixtures, the three great funnels, and her two masts were given a coat of yellow paint. This occupied three days, and then she was moved into the dry-dock to have the bottom the oroughly scraped and put in first-class condition for making a fast run.

Speed is the great forte of the New York and there is hardly a warship of her size in the world than can compare with her in that respect. It has been claimed that the English-protected cruisers, the Blake and the Blenheim, both of which will probably be at Kiel, have surpassed the speed-record of the New York. In March of 1831 the Blake was tried over a measured course, but under the forced draught used her boilers.

THE BIG GUNS.

wholesome by ventilating-fans, which supply fure and fresh air.

All these things and many more have been gone over and thoroughly tested, and, besides, the drillwork of the men has been kept up steadily. There is the infantry dril, the gun drill, the broad-sword exercise, and various alarm signals to keep the men up to the proper pitch of excellence, like the signal for closing the waterlight compartments and the sounding of a general alarm.

Other nations may make a more excellence, like the signal for closing the waterlight compartments and the sounding of a general alarm.

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Other nations may make a more excellence in the first class of the sevence of the plant o

was tried over a measured course, but under the forced draught used her bollers leaked so badly that the trial had to be abandoned. Under natural draught the Blake averaged 19.2 knots for four consecutive hours. The showing of the Bler-heim the same year was much better. Under natural draught she maintained a speed of 20.4 knots for eight consecutive hours.

CLASSED AS 22-KNOT SHIPS. In the official records of the English navy, both of these vessels are classed as 22-knot cruisers. It has been asserted that measured by a patent log the Blenhelm has made 22.5 knots, but logs are not credited with measuring accurately. The 21-knot record of the New York was track to the be patent log or other York was not made by patent-log or other unreliable paraphernalia, but by buoys



CAPT. "FIGHTING-BOB" EVANS. and vessels located by triangular points ashore. Measured by the patent-log used in the Blenheim's trial the New York has made 28 knots, but that speed was never claimed as a record for the American ship.

The Blenheim and Blake are only pro-

THE REVERSE TRUE.

As regards the statement of the Philadelphia Times that Mr. Lincoln would have proposed to pay the South \$40,000.000 for slaves but for Mr. Stephens's position taken at the outset that he could entertain no proposition that did not embrace the perpetuity of the Confederacy, the facts are the reverse of this. Mr. Lincoln, at the outset, stated that there was no way for peace but for the South, as a preliminary, to cease her resistance to the national authority. "Lay down your arms," he said (that is, submit to his dictation), "and then talk about the terms of peace" (with your hands tied). Mr. Stephens then said: "Is there no other question that might divert the attention of both parties for a time from the questions involved in the present strife? " " Is there no continental question which might thus temporarily engage their attention?" Mr. Lincoln understood the allusion at once. For the conference was really held at the suggestion of F. P. Blair, Sr., for the ostensible purpose of securing a secret military convention or treaty between the beligerents for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in Mexico. This, it was argued by Mr. Stephens before Mr. Lincoln, would result in Mexico. This, it was argued by Mr. Stephens before Mr. Lincoln, would result in Maynooth will exchange a greeting of the chief training-college and educational institution of the Catholic sels with 22.43 and 22.75 knots, respectively. As all three of these vessels are only partially protected cruisers of less than half the New York's displacement, they are not of the same class, and should be more properly compared with torpedo-boats, some of which claim as much as 30 knots.

POOR JACKIE WELL CARED FOR.

The New York is sure to attract the attention of the foreigners for one reason, and that is for the liberal provision it has made for the comfort of poor Jackie. It has a deck more of berthing space than has the cruiser Blake, and only every other set of hammoek-hooks are used. Some of the petty officers chosen from the crew possess staterooms—an unheard-of dignity in other warships. The men have a complete symmastic outfit, including fencing foils and boxing-gloves, and numberless amusements to speed along their idle moments, and yet give them healthful occupation. These little luxuries keep the men satisfied and make them stick to the ship.

LUNURIES OF A MODERN HOTEL.

But so far from Mr. Lincoln's being deterred by any position of Mr Stephens's from making his \$400,000,000 proposition, Mr. Stephens says that Mr. Lincoln stated, in 'the course of the conference, that he knew some people at the North who were in favor of paying the South as high as \$400,000,000 for their slaves, "But on this subject," he said, "he could give no assurance—enter into no stipulation. He merely expressed his own feelings and views," individually, which feelings and views," individually, which were in favor of paying the South an in-demnity for the loss of her slaves. (Ste-phena's "United States," Appendix R, page Mr. Lincoln considered \$400,000,000 a high

Mr. Lincoin considered \$400,000,000 a high and the state of \$1,600,000.000. The lowest estimate in 1880 of the value of the negro property at the South-property acquired under the sanction of the laws of England, the Colonies, the several States, and the United States. When slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, upon paying the slave-holders a nominal sum for their slave property, Mr. Crittenden in Congress denounced it an act of confiscation. And in 1851, when emancipation with nominal comnounced it an act of confiscation. And in 1851, when emancipation with nominal compensation in United States bonds was proposed to the horder slave States that had not seceded, the most of their representatives in the Federal Congress indignantly rejected the proposition, being determined, come what might, not to occupy the position of particeps criminis. Mr. Lincoln in person urged its acceptance on Mr. Crittenden, saying: "Nothing is more uncertain now than two-legged property, and bonds will soon be more valuable than bondsmen." (Blaine's "Twenty Years.") But the dignified Crittenden stood firm, and said that the measure was not only one of confiscation, but was destructive of the political and social fabrics of the of the political and social fabrics of the South.

VERY LITTLE HOPE.

In the beginning of the year 1855 there was but little hope for the Confederacy, except through the intervention of France, whose position in relation to Mexico rendered her favorable to the South. But instead of regarding this as the hand of Providence extended to its aid, and making an alliance with France, as the sagdicious Washington would have done, the Confederate Administration agreed to the Hampton Roads conference upon the basis of the independence of the South, coupled with an alliance with the United States to enforce the Monroe doctrine in Mexico. This was done, as we have said, at the instigution of F. P. Blair, Sr., who had very improperly been allowed to visit Richmond, where he not only became cognition of the weakness of the South, but VERY LITTLE HOPE. had very improperly been allowed to visit Richmond, where he not only became cognizant of the weakness of the South, but where he used all his art to increase among prominent men the then growing disaffection to the cause. In his interviews with Mr. Davis, Mr. Blair said that perhaps his plan of a secret treaty between the United States and the Confederacy to enforce the Monroe doctrine in Mexico was only the dream of an old man, and expressed a fear that there might be existing engagements between European Powers and the Confederate States which would render a treaty impossible. This he repeated twice in his possible. This he repeated twice in his Suropean rovers are treaty impossible. This he repeated twice in his insinuating manner (for he and Mr. Davis were old acquaintances) before Mr. Davis took any notice of it. Mr. Davis then said that we had no such complications, were free to act as to us should seem best, and desired to keep State policy and institutions free from foreign control. (Davis's "Rise and Fail," il., 641.) This was all Mr. Blair wanted to know—Mr. Davis hit at the bait, and was hooked. Mr. Stephens says that Mr. Blair was the master-spirt—the real Warwick—of the party then in power at Washington. The Blairs were evidently the betes noires of the Confederacy.

FOR THE COURTS.

FOR THE COURTS.

the Confederacy.

FOR THE COURTS.

When Mr. Stephens, at the conference, inquired what would be the status of the slaves of the South under Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, if the South iald down her arms in order to a restoration of peace, as Mr. Lincoln proposed, the latter said that this would be a matter for the courts to decide—that he would not alter the proclamation—but that it was simply a war measure, and only 20,000 negroes had then been actually emancipated under it. These, he said, he would never return to slavery, but whether the rest would be liberated under the proclamation was a question which must be determined by the courts.

The conference, therefore, effected nothing but to destroy all hope of recognition by France, and this was probably all that Messrs. Blair and Seward expected or desired. For the French Emperor being immediately informed by Mr. Seward through the United States Minister at Paris that Mr. Davis had proposed, through Vice-President Stephens and the other commissioners, to enforce the Monroe doctrine against France in Mexico, as the price of peace, was instantly converted from a staunch friend to a determined enemy. Confederate dipiomacy, instead of seizing promptly upon the relations of France to Mexico as a divine interposition in behalf of the South, used the opportunity to make another enemy and reduce the South to the condition of standing alone in the world, without a friend or ally, while surrounded on every side by foes in overwhelming numbers. Mr. Davis had succeeded admirably in achieving his object, as avowed to Mr. Blair, of 'Receping State and the surrounded on every side by foes in overwhelming numbers. Mr. Davis had succeeded admirably in achieving his object, as avowed to Mr. Blair, of 'Receping State whenining numbers, are business as ceeded admirably in achieving his object, as avowed to Mr. Blair, of "keeping State policy and institutions free from foreign complications."

D. H. PANNILL.

Reindeer fawns commence to spread borns when they are about a month old, and by September 1st the horns are a foot long.

He (protestingly): Poverty is no crim. She: Possibly not morally, but it is matrimonially,—Detroit Free Press.

the report of an interview between Count of Sartigis, the French Minister, and Mr. Jam's Lyons, in 1982, when the Count did make such a proposition, on the alleged authority of Mr. Seward, But by the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln at the Hampton Roads conference, there could, according to both Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens, "be no peace short of unconditional submission by the people of the Confederate States, with an entire change of their social fabric throughout the South." (Stephens's "United States," Appendix R. page 1011.) This is the language of Mr. Stephens himself, deliberately published by him in his "United States," and in his "War Between the World, and it absolutely contradicts any alleged loose conversational assertion, depending for its correctness on human memory, that Mr. Lincoln proffered to allow him to write his own terms after the word "Union."

We also think that Colonel Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, ie mistaken about Mr. Stephens's saying he was hampered by instructions, Mr. Stephens objected to being a commissioner to the conference, because, as President of the Confederate Senate, his absence would be noticed, and it was important that the fact of the conference being held should be kept secret. He, therefore, suggested that Colonel T. S. Flournoy, who was then in Richmond, and who was also a personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln's, should be substituted in his place.

But, so far from being embarrassed by instructions, Mr. Stephens, in his published account of the conference, which lished accou

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION TO CELEBRATE ITS 200TH ANNIVERSARY.

rates the new college had some difficulty in attracting Irish students, because one of the provisions decreed that all these young men availing themselves of the Maynooth course should first swear allegiance to the Crown and Constitution of England. At the first term of the college eighteen students, who had presented themselves, departed sooner than take the oath of allegiance, and, except in the cases of the professors, the practice was discontinued, though the governing faculty of the college have in the main faithfully inculcated the principles anjoined upon the institution a century ago—that is, so far as they could afford to do so, because the views prevalent amongst the people always found ventilation within the college.

TOASTED THE INSURRECTION.

TOASTED THE INSURRECTION. TOASTED THE INSURRECTION.
When the insurrection of Robert Emmet broke out in 1833 the success of the movement was publicly toasted in the halls of Maynooth, and every patriotic movement, from the days of Emmet to those of Parnell, have since found warm adherents amongst the students of Maynooth College, who were chiefly drawn from the farming classes and the traders of the center, and therefore naturally of the country, and, therefore, naturally sympathized with any efforts to improve the land-laws and the conditions of the

cople.
The spirit underlying the endowment of nus of Maynooth will exchange a greeting in spirit to the faculty and professorship of the chief training-college and educational institution of the Catholic Church in Ireland, where his mind was first fashioned for the discharge of his pastoral duties.

The college is about eleven miles from Dublin, and, from an architectural point.



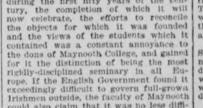
of view, seems built according to no particular design, having been increased by the addition of wings from time to time MAYNOOTH'S OBJECTS.

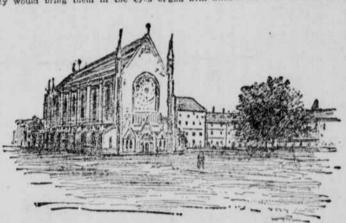
as intolerance subsided, or as the various grants of Parliament increased its mlowment. This great institution, which has left This great institution, which has left its imprint upon a far greater area than the soil of Ireland, owes its existence to a singular set of circumstances, and had for its nucleus the residence of a Protestant clergyman, whose plain, two-storied abode, reminds us of the manse of Goldsmith's venerable parent, who are "residented to no forty pound a year." of Goldsmith's veneratine parent, was "passing rich on forty pound a year."
Several gothic additions, including a new church, have been added to the old rectory, which is approached from a neatly-gravelled walk, but the rector's a neatly-gravelled walk, but the rector mansion still stands unchanged by the architect, and far less damaged by time than the mansion of

architect, and far less damaged by time than the massive elm-tree, whose naked and withered limbs are seen in the picture immediately in front of the door.

In the charter of its incorporation, Maynooth College is styled the "Royal College of St. Patrick," the idea of providing a training school for Irlsh ecclesiastics being forced upon George III. after his experience of the Irish in the Continental army, and the fear of priests educated abroad inoculating the Irish people with the principles of the French revolution. France had sent Lafayette a few years before to America, and Mr. Pitt and the English aristocracy greatly Continental army, and the fear of priests educated abroad inoculating the Irish people with the principles of the French revolution. France had sent Lafayette a few years before to America, and Mr. Pitt and the English aristocracy greatly dreaded French designs in Ireland, particularly as the Emmets and Wolfe Tone and other leaders of the United Irishmen were actually in alliance with France. Then, and for nearly a century previous, no Catholic priest was permitted to say mass in the country; but they generally managed to do so, and were frequently guests at the houses of the Irish Protestant gentry, who welcomed the priest for the popularity such acts of hospitality would bring them in the eyes of and with what success the wrecked ruins

In the days of Danlel O'Connell and of Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, Maynooth had a hard struggle for existence, Indeed, during the first fifty years of the century, the completion of which it will now celebrate, the efforts to reconcile the objects for which it was founded and the views of the students which it contained was a constant annoyance to the dons of Maynooth College, and gained for it the distinction of being the most rigidity-disciplined seminary in all Europe. If the English Government found it exceedingly difficult to govern full-growa Irishmen outside, the faculty of Maynooth could also claim that it was no less difficult to restrain the patriotic inspirations of Ireland's young men within the cloising in a field the other day, uncarthed a bottle containing an old 35 recephack note and a breast-pin. When cult to restrain the patriotic inspirations of Ireland's young men within the cloisters of the college. This was creditable to the students themselves, and, all things considered, scarcely remarkable in a country like Ireland. In the national schools from which they were recruited all the essential facts of Irish history were carefully eliminated, and it was not until the future priest had gone up to Maynooth that the struggle of his country dawned forcibly before his





COLLEGE CHAPEL AND ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

their tenants, and also because the priests in being educated men, and travellers in distant countries, could tell-some racy old stories in an age when there was neither telegraphs nor daily papers. The attempts to ostracise the Irish priests in the days of these penal laws proved, therefore, as much of a blunder as did the enactment of the Falek laws on Germany in our own day. It was impossible to enforce them; until, finally, they have cutterly abandoned, and it was constituted that the enactment of the Falek laws on Germany in our own day. It was impossible to enforce them; until, finally, they were utterly abandoned, and it was considered then a wise thing to endow a sidered then a wise thing to the catholic priesthood loyal.

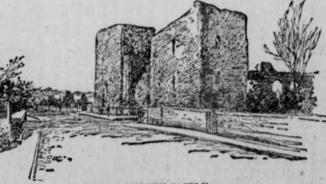
Previous to the erection of Maynooth College that would make the Catholic priesthood loyal.

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Previous to the erection of Maynooth College that would contend with the saccination was also the chief cause of the existence of the college authorities had to contend with. Every year the estimates had to be passed upon by the elight Parliament, and for the first three-quarters of a century of its existence of the visitence of the college authorities had to contend with. Every year the estimates had to be passed upon by the estimets had to be passed upon by the estimates had



MAYNOOTH CASTLE. -

minister until the advent of Sir Robert Peel, who increased the endowment in 1815 to \$140,000, and abolished at the same time the 40-shilling free-holders.

The Duke of Leinster had orginally given a site of seventy-six acres of land and the old parsonage, which was remodelled and fitted up with lecture-halls, and now, between contributions from the people and aid from parliamentary grants, the college was well equipped for its mission, which was so important to the peace of Ireland, that even Lord Dunboyne, who had changed from the Catholic to the Anglican Church, made a bequest to the college at his death, and which added another wing, termed since the "Dunboyne Establishment." Even Protestants recognized the usefulness of a mative national training college for the Irish clergy, in preference to sending students to St. Isidore's, or to Douay. Owing to the repeated confiscations of the property of Irish Catholics down to the date of the college establishment. It was deemed wise to fix the entry-fee first at a sum of the follege establishment. It was deemed wise to fix the entry-fee first at a sum of the follege establishment. It was deemed wise to fix the entry-fee first at a sum of the tollege establishment. It was deemed wise to fix the entry-fee first at a sum of the tollege establishment. It was deemed wise to fix the entry-fee first at a sum of the tollege establishment. It was deemed wise to fix the entry-fee first at a sum of the tollege establishment and the property of Irish Catholics down to the date of the triumper of its students have enlarged in proportion to the facilities for their training. And now when its scattered alumni see Maynocth Corrections to the Maynoch founders were wise and now all parties—Catholic and Protestant—are agreed that the idens of the Maynoch founders were wise and now all parties—Catholic and now dispendents is allike creditable to the educational resources and the patriotic institution has filled a useful end and deserves and the patriotic inspirations of Irishmen.

ITS

rates the new college had some difficulty in attracting Irish students, because one of the provisions decreed that all these young men availing themselves of the Maynooth course should first swear allegiance to the Crown and Constitution of England. At the first term of the college eighteen students, who had presented themselves, departed sooner than take the ceth of allegiance, and, except in the road station.
THOMAS BURKE GRANT.

COMORN'S COLLECTION.

The New Jail-Hard Worker at 82-A

Small Treasure Trove. COMORN, KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA., May 18 -- (Special.) -- The new jail to be built at the court-house of this county will cost \$3,000, and will be entirely modern in every particular. Instead of being a two-story structure, with several rooms on each floor, it will have but one floor, and steel cages will constitute the "cells" for the "accommodation" of law-breakers. Mr. P. B. Burks, the contractor, has engaged a Washington (D. C.) bricklayer to assist in the masonry, and expects now to complete King George's prison-house early this summer—in time, at any rate, for the reception of that class of citizens who almost invariably manifest a fondness for their neighbor's watermelons along about the middle of will cost \$3,000, and will be entirely watermelous along about the middle of

watermerous along about the middle of August.

A native King Georgian who was & years old last Monday, and who resides near this place, boasts of his ability to work now six days every week in his field, and to "feel fresh enough" to walk from five to eight miles every Sunday in attending church and visiting his neigh-bors. He attributes his wonderful physi-cal strength and longevity to constant hard labor all his life, and to his lifelong aversion to doctors and medicines, both of which he has most strenuously avoided for sixty years past. THE CHURCHES.

Mr. J. T. McNeil, a Richmond College student, preached three sermons and con-ducted one burial service in this county last Sunday, and had to battle with rain, wind, and muddy roads to boot. He re-turned to Richmond on Monday to remain the balance of the session, at the close of which he will come here as "supply" for Potomac Rantis church for the sumfor Potomac Baptist church for the summer months.

Evangelist John C. Rosser is conducting a series of revival meetings at Trinity Methodist church here—services held nightly only. Mr. Rosser's style of preaching is quite new to the people of this section, as well as a departure from the usual manners of the Methodist ministers of King George.

It will be remembered that what I said

It will be remembered that what I said April 27th on the subject of clover related entirely to the experiments in this county last year, and that the red or common clover referred to in the comparison was that seeded in March. So, Mr. R. J. Jones's interesting article tended to verify rather than correct my report on the two varieties of clover. FISHERMEN DROWNED.

with dangerous wounds.

Mr. N. G. Rice, of this neighborhood, while grubbing in a field the other day, one of the day of the greenback note and a breast-pin. When and by whom the treasure was thus hid-

and by whom the treasure was thus hid-den can only be conjectured.

A buzzard was caught in this county recently, and a tin-box hanging to its neck contained a slip of paper, bearing the following: "Lancaster county, Pa., February 9, 1895.—Treat the innocent old bird kindly, and send it out with this and another card, bearing locality and date."

The residence of Mr. George W. Sorrell, at this place, is being run up one story.

at this place, is being run up one story higher and otherwise enlarged and improved.

Mr. R. H. Hudson has sold his hotel

property at King George Courthouse to Mr. Slins Staples, of the same place, and the purchaser will take possession the let of January, 1896.

IT IS MISSED. In response to special inquiries, a num-In response to special inquiries, a number of farmers and others in positions to know, state that it is exceedingly rare to see or hear a partridge this spring. It is feared that very few of the popular Bob White family survived the severe weather of last winter. This is the first spring in the memory of the people here when the forest did not resound with the sweet whistle of the partridge, and to the average country home the absence of hou average country home the absence of lion White's cheery voice renders springtime

WYTHEVILLE.

The Weather and the Crops-Society

WYTHEVILLE, VA., May 18.-(Special.) The weather during the past week has been depressing to man and inurious to vegetation. Slight fronts have nipped the earlier vegetables and injured

nipped the earlier vegetables and injured the fruit slightly. The yield this year is so heavy, however, that it will be an advantage for some of the apples and cherries to fail off.

The number of employees at the Norfolk and Western depot has been reduced from four to three. Mr. J. R. Truchs has been temporarily suspended.

The Wytheville Enterprise, which, by the way, has gotten to be a bright, newsy, wideawake sheet, will be edited on July 3d by Miss Lizzle Patton Kent and a corps of women assistants. The procorps of women assistants. The pro-ceeds will be given to the State fund for the Atlanta Exposition.

PLUMER COLLEGE.

PLUMER COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of Plumer College will be conducted on the 19th and 11th of June.

A number of Indies gave a successful strawberry feast Thursday afternson and evening at the residence of Mrs. James Wholford, to raise money to defray the expenses of a poor, but deserving, young man, Mr. Harkrader, who is in a hospital in Richmond for medical treatment. He n Richmond for medical treatment. He a a cripple and a great sufferer from The Thursday Club has adjourned for CURRENT EVENTS CLUB.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Poage entertained the Current-Events Club at its social meeting Friday evening. Pleasant diversions were provided by the agreeable host and tactful hostens, and the usual tempting supper prepared by the several ladies of the club was beautifully served. Miss Sue Spiller, one of the pretilest and sweetest of Wytheville's galaxy of lovely girls, has returned home after nearly five months' absence in Baitimore and vicinity.

nearly live months absorbed in partial and vicinity.

Miss Daisy Dew continues very fit at het home, on Church street.

Mrs. John H. Caldweil, of Radford, spent two or three days with friends here this week.

Mrs. J. E. Guy, of Salem Female Sominary, was a guest at General James A. Walker's Weinesday and Thursday of this week.

this week.

Dr. William A. Bolling, of Pocahontas, visited his parents here this week.

Rev. T. P. Barciay, who has been confined to his house by sickness for several

Aseptic.

days, is out again

An impure plaster may be a source of serious danger from infection. To guard against this there should be a guaranty of asepticity.

Allcock's Porous Plaster

is strictly aseptic, and thus can be used freely for all sprains, bruises, or congestion of the chest or throat.

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields, Have no equal as a relief and cure for corn

Avoid Dealers who try to paim off inferio

Brandreth's Pills are invaluable for impure blood, ter-pid liver and weak atomach.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEAT-

(Su.Tu.Thaw)